

HEADLINES

The window of opportunity to limit global warming is closing.

Alarming fact: AI will affect around 40% of global employment

The unprecedented heatwave that hit Europe would have been "virtually impossible" a few decades ago. Here's why

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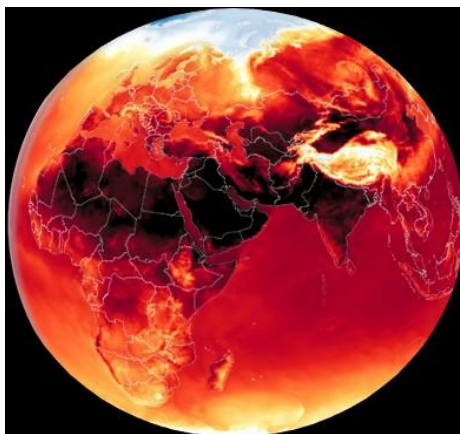
Strange "cold patch" in the Atlantic could be a warning for Europe

| Satellite images of 10 places around the world suffering from disastrous drought

At the control center monitoring Arctic ice melt: "It's terrifying how this region has changed in just 30 years."

The hidden cost of AI: by 2030 it will consume as much water as 1.3 billion people and the electricity of another 650 million.

The window of opportunity to limit global warming is closing.



IPS, 06/12/2026

Synopsis: A new study of Global Climate Change Indicators, prepared by more than 70 scientists from 56 institutions in 17 countries and published in the journal *Earth System Science Data*, indicates that by 2025 global warming will have reached 1.37°C above pre-industrial levels, stating that the window of opportunity to keep the increase in global temperature below 1.5 degrees Celsius (°C) is rapidly closing.

The researchers warn that, if current trends in carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gas emissions continue, the planet could exceed the 1.5°C threshold in approximately four years. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO), in a report last May, also con-

sidered it highly likely that in at least one year between 2026 and 2030—and perhaps even the five-year average—the global average temperature near the surface will exceed the 1.5°C threshold.

One of the central findings of the published report concerns the increase in Earth's energy imbalance, an indicator that measures the difference between the energy the planet receives from the Sun and the energy it releases into space.

The report found that this imbalance is at record levels and has doubled in recent decades; in other words, less heat is being expelled than is being received, reflecting the rapid rate at which the climate system is accumulating heat.

Scientists agree: the Arctic Ocean is at a "point of no return"



Diario AS, 06/03/2026

Synopsis: The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) predicts a bleak

near future, forecasting that average annual surface temperatures over the next five years are likely to exceed those of the 1850-1900 period by between 1.3°C and 1.9°C, according to experts.

This situation is particularly acute in the Arctic, causing glacial melt. This melting not only leads to rising sea levels but also alters ecosystems, affects the global climate, and contributes to the release of greenhouse gases.

"The changes we are reporting suggest that the Arctic Ocean ecosystem reached a tipping point around 2009. It is necessary to closely monitor how

this change propagates through the food chain," notes Professor of Geosciences Raja Ganeshram.

After analyzing the results, the experts concluded that the widespread loss of ice cover has accelerated the conversion of nitrates into nitrogen gas in the shallow water shelves, which cover almost half of the Arctic.

This change suggests that the Arctic will only be able to support small plankton species.

The researchers assert that it is unlikely the ocean will return to its previous state, given that this change stems from the melting of the sea ice.

The strange phenomenon that causes sea levels to rise worldwide, except in Greenland



National Geographic, 06/17/2026

Synopsis: A meticulous review of oceanographic records published in the journal *Science Advances* reveals that the thermal expansion of water is the primary factor in the alarming acceleration of sea level rise, a direct result of global warming. This expansion causes seawater to occupy a greater physical volume as it absorbs excess atmospheric heat.

The data show that the internal warming of the ocean mass accounts for 43% of the total rise recorded over the last few decades, far exceeding other melting dynamics.

The remaining impact comes from the melting of mountain glaciers (27%), Greenland (15%), Antarctica (12%), and terrestrial water storage (3%). Detailed statistical analysis reveals that the rate of sea level rise has doubled. While the average rise between 1960 and 2023 was 2.06 mm, between 2005 and 2023 it reached 3.94 mm per year.

If this rate of acceleration remains constant, the total sea level rise over the next 20 years will be 110.55 millimeters.

This increase of 11 centimeters is alarming because it would exceed the critical threshold of 5 mm per year.

Considering that the rise is not constant but accelerating, the calculation

changes completely when using the laws of physics.

Architects warn about climate change: "We no longer build for Switzerland, but for Tunisia."



El País, 06/30/2026

Synopsis: The professionals gathered at the World Congress in Barcelona recalled that construction is responsible for almost 40% of emissions, engaged in self-criticism, and committed to repairing, restoring, and "radically reusing buildings," listening more to the environment, understanding that privileges must be relinquished, thinking about the common good, and foregoing the pursuit of aesthetic beauty.

The award-winning Swiss architect Philippe Rahm, who works in France, warned: "We are no longer in a European climate, but rather in that of southern Spain or North Africa: we no longer think about building for Switzerland, but for Tunisia." "The *raison d'être* of architecture is also climatic, to create a microclimate, to protect us from the cold or heat," Rahm reminded the audience at the beginning of his presentation.

Mireia Luzárraga, from Takk, was one of the speakers who advocated for "thinking about inequalities" and "losing privileges," giving an example: "Being here in twenty degrees with air conditioning while it's so hot outside." Her firm has designed a layered

house, like a box within a box, and she also showed a thermal map of it.

The facade has no windows, allowing cold and heat to enter gradually, and it uses materials like cork. For public spaces, she suggests "plant species that regulate and function better, even if they become unsightly in winter."

For his part, the German Matthias Schuler warned that "with nighttime temperatures that don't cool down and increase the thermal inertia of houses," the solutions applied so far "won't work."

Extreme wildfire causes massive plumes of smoke and ash in the US



AP, 06/27/2026

Synopsis: The state of Utah (USA) is under a state of emergency after a red alert was declared due to extreme fire risk, as firefighters attempt to contain one of the most devastating wildfires in its history.

Several fires in different parts of the state, covering more than 4,000 km², have affected numerous localities with falling ash and large concentrations of smoke, raising concerns about air quality and forcing the suspension of outdoor activities. Images of areas severely damaged by the flames are circulating on social media.

Experts warn that high temperatures and winds could further aggravate the situation, especially in central and southern Utah, regions already suffering from a prolonged drought.

Alarming fact: AI will affect around 40% of global employment



La Iguana.tv, 06/05/2026

Synopsis: According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), artificial intelligence will modify 40% of jobs worldwide. However, Russian Deputy Prime Minister Tatiana Golikova clarified that this change will not always imply a reduction in employment.

In her speech on the sidelines of the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum, she noted that, according to the organization, "artificial intelligence will affect around 40%

of global employment, and up to 60% in developed economies."

Golikova added that more than 90% of employers in sectors such as education, health, finance, telecommunications, transportation, and warehousing indicated that this technological tool is a key trend. In this context, she cited the International Labour Organization (ILO), which considers that "generative artificial intelligence complements work; it does not reduce jobs."

On the other hand, the Russian bank Sberbank estimates that "generative AI and robotics will allow for an increase in labor productivity of between 21% and 33% by 2032." To achieve this, it stated that the task is "to teach current and future workers how to use" this technology, since it is "a tool for increasing productivity itself."

Likewise, the official indicated that the change will not imply a total replacement of professions, but rather a transformation of specific tasks within each one. Therefore, she insisted on the need to update educational programs to include "skills for both technology developers and those who will apply these technologies."

Freedom of expression: The power of tech oligarchs surpasses that of states



Noticias ONU, 06/17/2026

Synopsis: Freedom of expression is being eroded by an unprecedented power asymmetry between states and a small group of tech giants that control global digital spaces without democratic accountability.

This is the central conclusion of the final report by the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Opinion and Expression, Irene Khan, presented to the Human Rights Committee, emphasizing that new technologies and the concentration of wealth in the digital sector have created "tech oligarchs": individuals whose influence surpasses that of most countries.

For example, in 2025, Meta's annual revenue exceeded the GDP of approximately 130 countries, while its monthly user base of 3 billion is larger than the population of any single nation.

These figures are not just economic data: they represent a shift in decision-making power over the global information environment.

The document explicitly mentions Elon Musk, owner of X, who publicly identifies as an "absolutist" defender of free speech and rejects content moderation as censorship.

It also refers to Mark Zuckerberg and the abrupt changes announced in January 2025 to relax protections against hate speech and eliminate Meta's fact-checking program in the United States.

The final message is clear: free speech should not be treated as a geopolitical bargaining chip or a commodity subject to trade tariffs.

It is a fundamental human right that requires protection from all powers, whether state or corporate.

The unprecedented heatwave that hit Europe would have been "virtually impossible" a few decades ago. Here's why.



CNN, 06/26 /2026

Synopsis: According to a new analysis, the record-breaking heat wave that has recently gripped Europe would have been "virtually impossible" just a few decades ago, with the human-caused climate crisis "unequivocally to blame."

The current heat wave is the "most severe ever recorded in the region" for this time of year, according to a study published Friday by the World Weather Attribution scientific network.

France experienced its hottest day ever on record Wednesday, surpassing the record set just the day before; the UK recorded its highest temperature ever experienced in June; Spain suffered its two hottest June days on record; Switzerland endured its highest June temperature ever on Thursday.

Experts found that both the maximum daytime and nighttime temperatures during this period would have been "virtually impossible" 50 years ago, in 1976, when some of the previous European heat records were set.

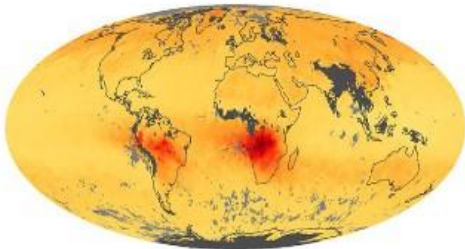
According to scientists, the world has warmed by almost 2 degrees Fahrenheit (1.1 degrees Celsius) in the last 50 years, greatly increasing the likelihood of extreme heat waves.

Nighttime heat is particularly dangerous because it doesn't give the body time to recover.

According to the report, a sweltering heat wave is now approximately 100 times more likely to occur in Europe than it was in 2003, the year of a major European heat wave that killed more than 70,000 people.

"This summer demonstrates that, with global warming of 1.4 degrees Celsius, extreme heat is already reaching the limits of our societies' capacity to cope," the scientists wrote.

Satellite images of 10 places around the world suffering from disastrous drought



La igyana.tv, 06/17/2026

Synopsis: The world loses approximately 324 trillion liters of freshwater each year, enough to meet the annual needs of 280 million people, according to a World Bank report published in 2025.

This persistent phenomenon, known as "continental drying," is driven by intensifying droughts and unsustainable land and water use practices.

Below are some of the most significant examples.

* On the Paraná River, the second longest river in South America, there is a marked reduction in water levels at the port of Rosario, a consequence of successive droughts.

* Lake Poopó, in Bolivia, has become an extreme example of a disappearing high-altitude lake. Satellite comparisons between 1984 and 2020 show that the body of water has almost ceased to exist.

* Lake Ngami in Botswana, on the southwestern edge of the Okavango

River delta, fluctuates between wetland phases and near-dry periods.

* Aculeo Lagoon in Chile has almost disappeared in recent decades.

* Lake Urmia in Iran, which was the largest saltwater lake in the Middle East in the 1990s, has shrunk from nearly 6,000 square kilometers to about 581 square kilometers.

* Another example is the Al Chibayish marshes in Iraq, which have undergone significant changes.

* Ambovombe in Madagascar is located in one of the regions most affected by climate stress and prone to drought. A comparison of satellite images from 1985 and 2020 highlights a severe ecological crisis in the region.

SINOPSIS DE TITULARES DE LOS MEDIOS

Junio 2026

* Lake Faguibine in Mali has experienced losses in recent decades. As a result of droughts, sediment accumulation, and decreased flooding, much of the basin dried up and progressed toward increasingly desertified conditions.

* Lake Mead, the largest reservoir in the United States by capacity, has experienced a sharp decline, with a marked drop in water levels.

* The South Aral Sea in Uzbekistan represents what is considered one of the worst environmental disasters caused by human activity, as evidenced by the dramatic disappearance of the lake.

All of these events have severely affected related economic activities, negatively impacting their communities.

Billions lost as secretive financial networks fuel forest destruction



Aporrea, 06/12/2026

Synopsis: The report "Financial Secrets of the Forests: How Secrecy Fuels Deforestation in Brazil and Cameroon," published by the Coalition for Financial Transparency in partnership with the Center for Economics and Finance for Development in Latin America (Cefilat), examined forest loss and illicit financial flows in Brazil and Cameroon, two countries that are home to some of the world's largest tropical forests, and which

exemplifies what is happening in many other places.

The researchers assert that the lack of public access to corporate property records allows those who profit from environmental destruction to remain hidden.

The report states that in Brazil, unexplained discrepancies in timber exports amounted to approximately US\$214 million annually between 2013 and 2023, while in Cameroon they reached US\$289 million.

When asked whether the report considers financial secrecy a central factor in illegal deforestation and what the main obstacles were to identifying the true beneficiaries behind timber, soy, and cattle companies in Brazil and Cameroon.

One of the report's lead authors, Matti Kohonen, executive director of the Coalition for Financial Transparency, told IPS in an exclusive interview that they were unable to identify the ultimate beneficiaries of these companies despite using the best available data, including satellite geospatial data.

"In the state of Mato Grosso, in Brazil, which accounts for a fifth of all deforestation in the country, we identified hundreds of thousands of plots of land that were illegally deforested since 2010 to produce soy and cattle, but we were only able to find the identification of the plots and, in some cases, of the companies linked, but not of their final beneficiaries.

Who is stopping the use of fossil fuels?



DW, 06/18/2026

Synopsis: The current war with Iran and the ongoing energy crisis once again highlight the global economy's dependence on oil and gas.

For some economists and climate action advocates, this provides an additional reason to abandon fossil fuels as soon as possible and gain independence through clean energy.

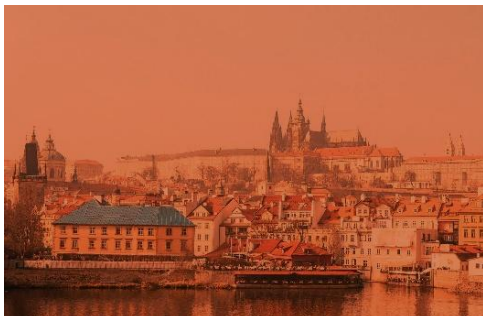
The combustion of coal, oil, and gas is the main driver of human-caused global warming.

According to Jan Kowalzik, who has been following these negotiations for years for the non-governmental organization Oxfam Germany, the recent shocks in oil prices are changing the debate.

At the global climate summit held in Brazil in 2025, despite lengthy negotiations, countries failed to make a clear commitment to abandoning fossil fuels or agree on a roadmap for doing so.

Those who particularly blocked this consensus were oil-producing countries, such as Saudi Arabia and Iran. But China, Russia, Tanzania, and Senegal also refused to join.

Extreme heat causes 1,000 more deaths than usual in France



RT, 06/28/2026

Synopsis: France's public health service reported on Sunday that approximately 1,000 more deaths than normal have

been recorded since Wednesday, June 24, amid the heat wave that brought extreme temperatures to the European country.

There has also been a 40% increase in deaths occurring at home in isolation, a phenomenon that primarily affects people over 65.

Authorities stressed that the figure is not yet final, specifying that on June 24, more than 1,200 deaths from all causes were recorded, followed by more than 1,400 deaths per day on June 25 and 26, compared to an average of between 900 and 1,000 deaths per day between the months of April and May.

France closes 845 schools due to heat wave and 1,800 adjust schedules



Aporrea, 06/21/2026

Synopsis: France closed at least 845 primary and secondary schools starting Monday due to the heat wave, which has put 35 of the country's 100 departments on red alert and could lead to record temperatures.

Education Minister Edouard Geffray pointed out that many buildings were not designed for the increasingly frequent heat waves caused by global warming.

"We need to adapt our school buildings, not necessarily air-condition them," which "is not a universal solution," he added.

In many cases, the work involves insulation, improved ventilation, and cooling.

Extreme heat wave melts tracks and paralyzes tram network in Germany



RT, 06/28/2026

Synopsis: Saturday, June 27, with temperatures nearing 40 degrees Celsius, marked the culmination of a week of intense heat that severely affected the city.

The German city of Leipzig suspended all tram service on Saturday due to damage caused by the intense heat wave, which reached 40 degrees Celsius on Saturday, June 27.

A spokesperson explained that the sealant between the rails and the asphalt liquefied due to the high temperatures and, in some sections

of the rail network, clumped together, making operation unsafe across the entire network.

That same day, the extreme heat also caused refrigeration systems to fail in several supermarkets.

Not all deaths caused by heat waves are due to high temperatures: the effect of pollution



theconversation.com, 06/16/2026

Synopsis: High temperatures negatively affect our health. In general, they increase mortality by worsening pre-existing conditions: people with respiratory, cardiovascular, renal, neurological, and chronic endocrine diseases.

However, the health impact of heat waves is not solely due to temperature. Another factor is pollution.

Anticyclonic conditions prevent the dispersion of pollutants, leading to an increase in the concentrations of primary pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), which, combined with atmospheric stability, high insolation, and elevated temperatures, are conducive to the formation of a secondary pollutant such as tropospheric ozone (O₃).

On the other hand, extremely dry conditions can cause fires that also release toxic particles and volatile organic compounds, which can produce spikes in tropospheric ozone, affecting the quality of the air we breathe.

Therefore, during a heat wave there will be excess mortality attributable to the temperature, but also to higher concentrations of air pollution.

Venezuela: Tragedy continues to plague the country: Heavy rains caused flooding and damage in Chabasquén, Portuguesa State



Aporrea, 06/29/2026

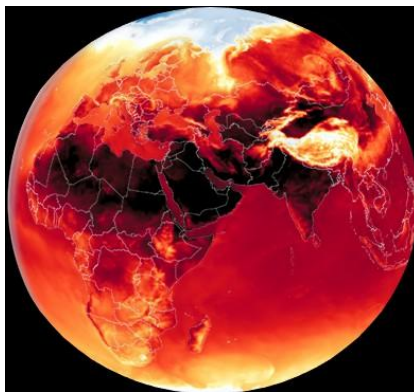
Synopsis: Heavy rains once again struck Portuguesa state, affecting more than 100 families, leaving several communities underwater, and causing severe damage to main roads.

The Chabasquencito River caused flooding in the areas known as Recta II and Recta III, and authorities reported damage to the Ester Montilla School and the Doña Domina de León School. Flooding was also reported in the central area of Chabasquén, whe-

re water affected homes, businesses, and vehicular traffic.

So far, no casualties have been reported as a result of these events, while protection and prevention agencies continue to monitor the rainfall in the municipality.

Europe endures another record-breaking heat day as several countries warn that it has already left hundreds dead



CNN, 06/25/2026

Synopsis: Europe continues to face an intense heat wave as several countries prepare for temperatures exceeding 38 degrees Celsius.

Much of Europe remains under a heat dome, a vast area of stagnant high pressure that acts like a pot lid, trapping heat.

These phenomena are not unusual, but the climate crisis caused by human activity is intensifying them.

France experienced its hottest night on record. High nighttime temperatures are especially dangerous because they prevent the body from recovering from the extreme heat experienced during the day.

The heat has already claimed lives. In just four days, 212 people died in Spain due to the heat wave, and in France, at least 48 people drowned while seeking relief from the heat, according to Reuters.

Additionally, three children were found dead inside vehicles exposed to the high temperatures.

At least five heat-related deaths have been reported in Italy, including those of a vineyard worker, an agricultural day laborer, and a homeless man.

Heat waves killed 120,000 people in Brazil in 20 years



Folha de S. Paulo, 06/18/2026

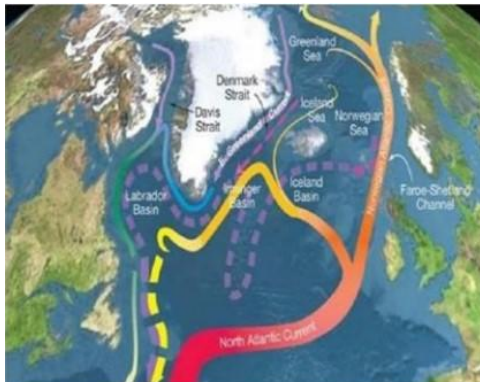
Synopsis: A study by the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz) and the Federal University of Bahia indicates that Brazil recorded 120,000 deaths associated with heat waves between 2000 and 2019. The analysis included data from 5,566 municipalities through the DataSUS Mortality Information System.

Of the 120,000 deaths, 97,000 were of people aged 65 or older, and 58,000 were related to cardiovascular and respiratory diseases.

In addition to the elderly and women, people with lower levels of education are also part of a vulnerable group.

According to researcher Beatriz Oliveira, from Fiocruz, it is necessary to recognize extreme heat as a public health risk and strengthen monitoring services, prioritizing the vulnerable groups identified by the study.

Strange "cold patch" in the Atlantic could be a warning for Europe



La iguana.tv, 06/09/2026

Synopsis: An area of the North Atlantic located south of Greenland and Iceland has been steadily cooling despite rising global temperatures, a sign that could indicate a weakening of the important ocean current known as the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC).

This current transports warm water from the tropics northward and, on its return journey, moves cold water from north to south, helping to maintain a more temperate climate in Europe, reports Discover magazine.

In a study published in the journal Geophysical Research Letters, researchers compared temperature and heat data between 1955 and 2024.

The results showed that in this mass of Atlantic water, dubbed a "cold patch," the heat content has decreased significantly. According to the scientists, the main cause is not heat loss at the surface, but rather the influx of less warm water from deeper layers.

Although there is still no certainty about a total collapse of this current, historical records suggest that the AMOC is weaker than it has been in the last thousand years, while salinity in the area is at its lowest level in 120 years.

Mountains of fracking waste accumulate and pollute the environment in Argentina



El País, 06/04/2026

Synopsis: According to data from the Neuquén Ministry of Energy, more than 97% of the province's oil and more than 90% of its gas are extracted using fracking.

This is a controversial method, to which we must add another hidden side: the waste, which, if not properly treated, causes environmental pollution and potential risks to public health. Local regulations require that it be processed properly. But mountains of waste prove otherwise.

The quality of life in Neuquén depends on the wind direction. "When it blows this way, the smell becomes very strong. It stings your eyes and makes you sneeze constantly," says Julio Polo, a security guard in the urban complex surrounding the Neuquén Oeste Industrial Park (PINO). The smell is similar to sulfur, although there are many more chemical substances in the air and soil. Fracking generates semi-solid waste: a paste the color of damp earth, composed of drilled rock or cuttings mixed with processed debris and sand.

Over time in Vaca Muerta, subcontractors have piled up this sludge into gigantic mounds, some very close to residential areas.

There are reports pointing to the dangerous pollution posed by this waste. According to a 2019 study by the Concerned Health Professionals of New York initiative, more than 200 air pollutants were detected nearby, and more than 1,000 chemicals were found in the fracturing fluids from fracking operations in the United States.

Venezuela: How is the controlled demolition of the Yacural bridge in Lara progressing?



La Iguana, 06/06/2026

Synopsis: In Lara State, the controlled demolition of the Yacural Bridge, damaged by recent rains, is underway to ensure safe passage and the well-being of the state's residents.

At the site, work crews have already completed the diversion of the riverbed and constructed a cofferdam to protect the remaining structure, allowing technicians to operate safely.

At the control center monitoring Arctic ice melt: "It's terrifying how this region has changed in just 30 years."



El Mundo.es, 06/16/2026

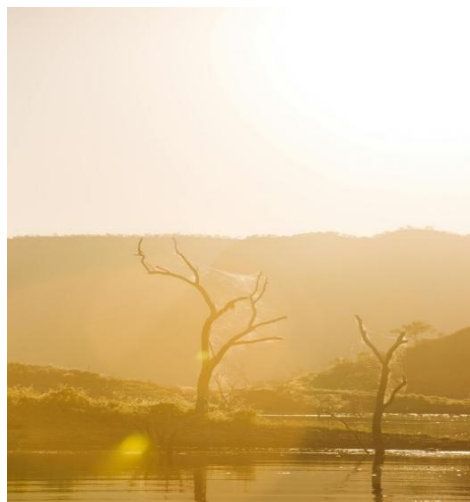
Synopsis: "This year we're four or five weeks ahead of what would be considered a normal spring: the rivers are opening earlier, you can no longer drive snowmobiles because there isn't enough snow, the risk of damaging the tundra is increasing... Everything has come much earlier. It's getting warmer and warmer, and it arrives earlier every year," summarizes Kit Kovacs, a scientist at the Norwegian Polar Institute.

She continues: "When my husband and I lived there, between 1996 and 1999, there was still sea ice every year that you could travel on during May and even June. We used to drive on the sea ice to Barentsburg, in Isfjorden [the largest fjord on the island of Spitsbergen]. Now that fjord doesn't even freeze in winter, and the glaciers are becoming increasingly dangerous because the crevasses are opening up and there isn't enough snow. It has become a completely different place."

On the other hand, meteorologist Mario Picazo explains that "Lately I see many predictions that fall short because everything is much more extreme, and that's worrying": "Climate change is the common enemy."

The Arctic has become a climate change hotspot. On average, the entire region is warming twice as fast as the global average. In about 30 years, the thickness of sea ice has decreased by between 30% and 40% in the central Arctic Ocean, and the extent of ice has decreased by a similar amount.

The top 10% of consumers are responsible for billions of euros in environmental damage: "A majority is paying for the lifestyle of others"



El País, 06/18/2026

Synopsis: A study by Leiden and Oxford universities, published in Com-

munications Sustainability, puts a price tag on the pollution caused by the consumer elite and proposes a fairer distribution of costs based on the 'polluter pays' principle. It estimates the economic cost of the environmental impact of the top 10% of global consumers at a minimum of €1.5 trillion to €5 trillion per year (€2,000 to €6,500 per person).

The team suggests that implementing progressive environmental taxes, proportional to consumers' environmental footprint, would be fairer.

If green taxes are widespread, with rates that apply equally to everyone, they could proportionally place a greater economic burden on lower incomes, as demonstrated by the Yellow Vest movement in France, which began by protesting the rise in fuel prices.

The measure aimed to incentivize the ecological transition, but it disproportionately affected a working-class

population outside the French capital, who rely more heavily on cars for commuting.

Of the nine planetary boundaries defined in 2009—the thresholds that allow life on Earth—the study only considered the four for which environmental costs can be estimated.

Even without considering the other five, the cost of the damage caused by the top 10% of global consumers reached trillions.

This staggering figure is difficult to grasp without context. And this is what ultimately lends weight to this study:

If this amount were somehow raised and allocated to finance environmental solutions, it could bridge the gap between meeting the international climate action targets for 2035 agreed upon at COP30 and the biodiversity targets for 2030.

The hidden cost of AI: by 2030 it will consume as much water as 1.3 billion people and the electricity of another 650 million.



Noticias ONU, 06/03/2026

Synopsis: The report "Environmental Cost of AI Energy Use: Carbon, Water and Soil Footprints," published by the UN University Institute for Water, Environment and Health, warns that artificial intelligence not only emits carbon, but that every chatbot query, every generated image, and every synthetic video leaves an invisible footprint on water and land. If not managed sustainably, digital infrastructure could become an environmental nightmare for the most vulnerable countries, while the benefits are concentrated in a few wealthy nations.

By 2030, the data centers powering artificial intelligence will consume 945 terawatt-hours of electricity, almost three times the combined annual consumption of Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nigeria—countries with over 650 million people—and their water footprint will be equivalent to the basic water needs of the entire population of sub-Saharan Africa (1.3 billion people).
"This report is not a manifesto against artificial intelligence," clarifies Professor Kaveh Madani, director of UNU-INWEH and leader of the research. "It is a call to use it responsibly and to proactively address its unintended impacts, to make it sustainable and equitable."

The problem, according to the authors, is that the three footprints are not moving in the same direction. Switching from coal to bioenergy, for example, reduces the carbon footprint by 70%, but increases the water footprint thirtyfold and the land footprint one hundredfold. "Low carbon" is not synonymous with "low water" or "low land use."
In 2025, global data centers consumed 448 terawatt-hours. If they were a country, they would be the eleventh largest electricity consumer in the world, behind France and ahead of Saudi Arabia.

Switzerland is building a large-scale underground battery for its electricity grid



Últimas Noticias, 06/04/2026

Synopsis: The Swiss group FlexBase is developing an underground storage facility with a projected capacity of 1.5 GWh, designed to strengthen the national electricity infrastructure.

This redox flow battery, located in a 27-meter-deep pit, will allow for the management of the intermittency of sources such as solar and wind power.
The plant, whose commissioning is planned for 2029, will represent a significant private investment of between 1 and 5 billion Swiss francs.
The project's promoters emphasize that, unlike lithium-ion batteries, this solution offers greater safety and stability for long-term stationary applications, as reported by Xataka.
The battery operates by pumping liquids into stacks of cells, where the chemical reaction necessary to return electricity to the grid when demand increases takes place.
The data center linked to artificial intelligence will leverage this infras-

tructure to smooth the variable electrical load associated with its computational processing.
Venezuela: To optimize the electricity service in the west of the country: They supervise the Mérida Photovoltaic Solar Park



Laiguana.tv, 06/03/2026

Synopsis: In the city of El Vigía, Mérida state, the optimization and installation of the Photovoltaic Solar Park

is underway. This park boasts over 50 MW (megawatts) of clean energy generation capacity and 98,068 inter-connected solar panels.

All of this is aimed at strengthening and stabilizing the regional electrical system by injecting clean energy directly into the distribution network, thereby improving the continuity and quality of service.

"In just 10 months of intense work, a vital project has been completed that will contribute more than 50 MW of sustainable energy. Beyond the impressive installation, the true driving force behind this park is our people. Thanks to technological cooperation agreements with China, the workforce has been highly trained. Our national talent will be responsible for operating and ensuring the success of this great project!" stated the state governor, Arnaldo Sánchez.

Authorities are investigating the possible murder of Polish activist Monika Silva Koniuszek in Ecuador after she denounced land trafficking, institutional corruption, money laundering, and environmental damage.



Aporrea, 06/12/2026

Synopsis: Polish activist Monika Silva Koniuszek, 41, who presided over the Integrity Foundation, was found dead on Monday, June 8, at her home with a laceration on her neck.

The activist was widely recognized for her outspoken public denunciations of land trafficking networks, institutional corruption, money laundering, and environmental damage involving local politicians and state officials.

Months before her death, Silva had publicly warned of a criminal plot to assassinate her and even submitted reports to foreign diplomatic missions seeking protection.

The speed with which the Ecuadorian government attempted to establish the narrative of suicide raised alarms in the European Union (EU) and the Polish government, who issued strong statements demanding a "swift, thorough, independent, and transparent" investigation from the Ecuadorian state.

Likewise, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) formally urged that the forensic investigations include, as a mandatory element, Silva's oversight work and his anti-corruption denunciations as the primary motive for the incident.

The Ecuadorian Attorney General's Office was forced to formally request assistance and specialized foreign experts to try to guarantee the impartiality of the process, while a Polish diplomatic delegation is already on the ground closely monitoring every development.

What are the "dead zones" that threaten the Baltic Sea, the world's largest area of brackish water?

BBC, 06/03/2026

Synopsis: The Danish island of Bornholm is at the heart of the environmental and geopolitical crisis plaguing the Baltic Sea, as it has significantly impacted its fishing industry. Its fish processing plant appears abandoned, and only one fishing boat remains.

Indeed, this sea has suffered such devastation that it is no longer the same sea it was 150 years ago.

Among the most prominent causes of this environmental damage are over-fishing, oxygen depletion, human pollution, and rising sea temperatures, the latter a consequence of climate change.



The discharge of excessive nutrients, such as phosphorus and nitrogen from agriculture, stimulates algal growth and leads to the formation of dense blooms that can block sunlight.

When these blooms die, they sink and cover the seabed, and as they decompose, they consume available oxygen, killing organisms that depend on it and creating what are known as dead zones.

Furthermore, it is one of the busiest maritime areas in the world. An average of 1,500 large ships are in the Baltic Sea at any given time, and around 55,000 vessels enter or leave the Baltic through the Danish straits each year, carrying all their polluting cargo.

